THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] THURSDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1837. [NO. 9441.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine new Ship *Susan*, *John Young*, Commander, burthen per Register 577 Tons, will sail 31st instant. For freight or passage (having comfortable accommodations) apply to.

GREY AND Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1837.

NOTICE.-*John Smith Esq.*, and *Alexander Hadden Esq.*, are authorised to sign for us per procuration.

W. NICOL AND Co.

Bombay, 23d October, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Bapoojee Nuthoo alias Dharoojee Nathoo Pimpulker late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant deceased

JUMNABOYE WIDOW OF THE SAID DECEASED..... } *Petitioner*

ADVERTISEMENT,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition hath been this day duly filed with the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay on its Ecclesiastical Side thereof on behalf of the abovenamed *Jumnaboye* the youngest widow of the said deceased praying that Probate of the said Will may be granted to her as the sole Executrix named in and appointed by the abovementioned Will, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 25th day of October 1837.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE.
Petitioner Proctors.

सुप्रीम कोर्ट.

इक्लीसियष्टिकाळ सेउ.

बापुजो नथु उर्फ धाकुजो नथु पिंमपळकर मरणार मुबैइकर हिंदु याचें संवटील लेंख व मृत्यु पत्र या विषयो.

जमनाबाइ ती कैलासवासी याचा धीधवा..... अर्जदार

जाहेर नामा

या पत्रा वरून वर्तमान कळविलें आहे कीं कैलासवासिची लाहानगि विधवा सदर्हु जमनाबाई इचे तर्फे ने मुबैईतिल सुप्रांम कोर्ट जुडिकेट र चे रजीष्टर याकडे तेंथील इक्की यस्टीकाल सेउोत अर्जी आजचें ता रीखेस खरी दाखल केली आहे त्यां त लिहिलें आहे कीं सदर्हुमृत्यु पत्रां त त्या बाईचे नावलोहन त्या येकले सच वकील लणोन ठरावितो आहे तोस त्या मृत्यु पत्राचे वकालातीचा आखत्यार द्यावा त्यास ज्यांचा त्यांत समंध आसेल त्या सर्वांस तें वर्तमा न या पत्रावरून कळवांले आहे ता. २५ वी अकटांबर सन १८३७ ईषुवी.

१ मोस्तर मार्गीन अर्मटिज साहेब वकील निसबत अर्जदारसही.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 26th October, 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. B. EAST, Miniature and Portrait Painter from London, having established himself at this Presidency, requests the support of his friends and the public.

Mr. East will give lessons in Miniature painting.

For Portraits, one third the amount to be paid on the first sitting, the remainder on delivery.

All orders and references sent to *Mr. Mallery's*, Circulating Library in Church lane, will meet with prompt attention.

NOTIFICATION.

THAT Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, on Thursday, the 2d of November, at 12 o'clock, from persons desiring to provide Tonnage for the transport of 84 Logs, more or less of Teak Timber, measuring on the whole about 225 Tons, from Calicut to Madras.

Tenders to specify the rate per ton and the probable date of the vessels departure. Each of the Tenders to be accompanied with a receipt of 500 Rupees, which sum is to be deposited with the Military Paymaster Indian Navy Department for the due performance of the engagement.

Dimensions and measurements of the Logs, can be seen at this office where also any other information required can be had.

The Superintendent reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Supt. of the I. N.
S. B. HAINES.—*Actg. Asst. Supt. I. N.*
Supt's. Office, Bombay, 18th October, 1837.

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of he Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 26th October 1837.

MR. J. TREACHER. CHEMIST and DRUGGIST *Meadow Street*, Bombay, begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has received per *Walmer Castle*, a supply of the following Medicines &c.

Hydriodate of Potass,—Quinine,—Kreosoto,—Frank's specific, Savory's Sedlitz Powders,—Perfumery, Trotters celebrated Asiatic Tooth Powder, Huberts roseate Powder. Tooth, Hair and nail Brushes &c—Ede's chemical Labaratory, Chemical test caves, Feeding Bottles—Grimstone's celebrated Snuff for diseases of the Eye, Macouba ditto.

ALSO the latest editions of the following words, Pharmacopæia Collegii Londinensis, Pariss' Pharmacologia, Hamilton on Female diseases, Reece's Medical Guide, various works on the diseases of the Horse &c. &c. Mr. T. avails himself of this opportunity, of returning thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal patronage he has received, and to assure them, that no assiduity on his part shall be found wanting to ensure a continuance of their favors, having received some additional machinery an improvement on the Soda Water apparatus, he is enabled to manufacture Soda Water equal to the London Makers and can with confidence recommend it,.

Soda Water and Lemonade 4½ rupees per Dozen.

An allowance of 1½ rupee is made for empty bottles when returned.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND

Evidence before Select Committee of the House of Commons.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND give notice that they daily expect to receive a Copy of the above, which they will reprint immediately on its arrival, if such should appear to be the desire of the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND or the PUBLIC in GENERAL.

If therefore they receive applications to the number of three hundred; for supply gratis to the Subscribers to the Fund—and for Rupees Six to Non-Subscribers; they will take that as a sufficient Indication of such desire and reprint accordingly.

They request intimation of the wishes of Individuals desiring Copies to be sent to the address of their Secretary as early as possible. Parties at Madras are quested to make known their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq., the Agent of the Committee at that place.

The Committee having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by Parties at that Presidency, requiring a Copy of the Reprint, either addressing the Secretary to the Committee or any established Agent at Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the Calcutta New Bengal steam Fund C, B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

9th September, 1837.

N. B. Subscribers to the Fund may be supplied *gratis* with a copy of Dr. LARDNER's letter to LORD MELBOURNE, advocating an efficient comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India, on application to the Secretary to the Committee.

Non-Subscribers will be supplied from the Baptist Mission Press. Circular Road, or by any of the Booksellers of Calcutta, on payment of Co's. Rs. 2 each Copy.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND CEYLON, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the above communication, in the even of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter till the whole is paid; that a Charter be obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support which a scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degre become pledged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated; although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority can be given, considers that a well arranged Steam Communication between England and all the Ports of India would realize from passengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as before said, no party will be bound by any present expressed intention of taking shares, though priority of claim will be conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible to communicate to parties at home the degree of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India, they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of course, with reference to the condition referred to in their case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee.

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by communications from Parties at that Presidency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

Town Hall, the 2nd Sept., 1837.

The followihg Conditional Shares have been subscriped with reference to the above notice:—

Names	No. of Shares	Names	No. of Shares.
Advertised last.....	1498	W. R. Lagan, Mymensing,.....	1
Lt. Col. G. W. A. Lloyd,	4	G. F. McClintock,.....	2
Ensign Bristow.....71st		W. Greaves, ...	2
Regt. N. I. (Agra)....	1	Rajah Baradacant Roy,..	5
Colin Campbell,(Mitzapore).....	5	Bissumber Chaudury,..	2
G. N. Cheek, (Burdwan)	10	Muddoosoodun Dap,.....	2
Ramloll Ghosh,.....	1	Colonel Littler	2
		Members 316, Shares 1534	

Books for Subscriptions are now with each Members of the committee, and with the gentlemen and at the places following:

Bruce, Shand and Co. — Trade Rooms.
Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esq. — Army Agency Reading Rooms.
M. M. Manuk, Esq. — Calcutta Library.
Exchange Rooms.
Bengal Club.

Books will be sent with thanks to any firm or gentleman, whether in Calcutta or elsewhere, who may be disposed to further the object of the subscription.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,—*Secy.* Com. N. B. S. F.
September 30, 1837

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 16th October 1837.

1. The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant E. P. Delhoste, Assistant Quarter Master General Northern Division of the Army, in General Orders of the 2nd instant, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

2. An Order by the Officer Commanding at Hursole dated 15th June last, permitting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Hamilton of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry to proceed to Broach in consequence of his having received a summons from the Joint Magistrate of that Station, is confirmed.

3. The services of Gunner George Cain, being no longer required in the Garrison Band, he is directed to join the Head Quarters of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery at the Presidency.

4. Private Dyae Mooljee is transferred from the Guzerat Provincial Battalion to the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry.

5. Assistant Surgeons Broadhurst and Atkinson are attached to do duty, the former with the 2nd Battalion Artillery, the latter in the European General Hospital.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 17th October 1837.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to decide upon the claims of the undermentioned Petitioners:—

Felicia Lennon, Widow of the late Corporal Dennis Lennon, of the 2nd Troop Horse Artillery, admitted on Lord Clive's Fund, from the 8th June 1837, agreeably to the Regulations.

Mary Ann Fernandes, Widow of the late Gunner Antonio Fernandes, of the Pension Establishment, admitted on Lord Clive's Fund, from the 18th June 1836, agreeably to Regulations.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Capt. R. M. M. Cooke, 19th Regt. N. I. from 11th Octr. to 31st Octr. on medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay

Head Quarters, Bombay, 18th October, 1837.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to decide upon the claim of the undermentioned Petitioner:—

Annundee, and two Children, Widow and Children of the late Private Sumnac Bhagnac of the Marine Battalion, admitted on the Pension Establishment from the 27th June, 1837, agreeably to the Regulations.

2. The duty upon which Major Marshall of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry was ordered to the Presidency, having terminated, that Officer will re-join his Regiment at Dapoolee.

3. With reference to General Order No. 3, dated the 2nd instant, Surgeon J. A. Sinclair will remain doing duty with the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, until the march of that Regiment from Poona.

Head Quarters Bombay 21st October 1837,

1. Compensation Money in lieu of clothing for the present year, is authorized to be issued to the Native Officers of the 3rd, 17th, and 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, and to the undermentioned ranks of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion.

6 Subedars.
6 Jamedars.
1 Sergeant Major.
1 Havildar Major
1 Quarter Master Havildar.

2. All applications on behalf of Military Pensioners who may wish to reside and receive their stipends within the limits of the Presidencies of Bengal or Madras, are to be submitted through the Inspector of the Pension List, to the Commanner in Chief.

3. With reference to to G. G. O. No. 460 of this day's date Lieutanant Holland will repair to the Presidency on being relieved from his present duties at Belgaum, by Brevet Captain Durack.

4. The following transfer and arrangements in the Regiment of Artillery are ordered.

G. K. Bell.—2nd Lieutenant, from 2nd Battalion, to 1st Battalion, to join the 3rd Company at Belgaum, on his return from furlough to the Neilgherries.

Captain N. Leechmere and 2nd Lieutenant R. W. Chichester, to proceed with the 1st Company 1st Battalion, under orders to march from Belgaum to Ahmednuggur.

Lieutenant J. S. Unwin, to proceed in charge of the 3rd Company 1st Battalion, under orders to march from Ahmednuggur to Belgaum.

5. A Division Order by Brigadier General Salter, dated the 10th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Leith to proceed to Kulladghee in medical charge of 2 Companies of the 1st Greandier Regiment, and, with the sanction of the Principal Collector at Dharwar, Assistant Surgeon Montgomery, Civil Surgeon at that Station, to perform the medical duties of the 1st Grenadier Regiment on the departure of Assistant Surgeon Leith, is confirmed.

6. An order by the General Officer Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, dated 12th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Parsons to proceed to Ahmednuggur in the Mybee Caunta, to relieve Assistant Surgeon J. Hamilton, ordered to the Presidency to do duty in the Indian Navy, is confirmed.

7. An order by the Officer Commanding at Hursole, dated 10th instant, directing Ensign Simpson of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to accompany Lieutenant C. Burnes of that Regiment, proceeding on medical certificate to Domus, is confirmed.

8. An order by the Officer Commanding at Surat, dated 1st instant, directing Garison Serjeant Major A. Wilson, to act as Barrack Serjeant at that Station, during the absence of Barrack Serjeant W. Bell on medical certificate to Bombay is confirmed.

9. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of of absence:—

Ensign F. A. Cowper, attached to 5th Regt. N. I., Infantry, from 20th Oct., to 20th Nov., On private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

Lieut. C. Burnes, from 10th Oct., to 30th Nov., On medical certificate, to proceed to Domus.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 20th October 1837.

1. The following promotion and arrangement in the Subordinate Medical Department are ordered:

Assistant Apothecary Guthery to be Steward, and attached to the 1st Battalion of Artillery.

Assistant Apothecary Ramsay, doing duty in the Medical depot at at Belgaum, is attached to Her Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot, vice Guthery.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 21st October 1827.

2. The Committee of which Colonel Vans Kennedy of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry is President. is dissolved.

3. Ensign A. C. Honner is, at his own request, removed from doing duty with the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join.

3. Bombardier George Drago of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and placed at the disposal of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief of the Garrison, for employment at the Saluting Battery, vice Serjeant Robson appointed Assistant to the Director of Fire Engines.

4. Privates Purves Cawn and Lalla Mohun of the 12th Regiment Native Infanty, having satisfactorily accounted for overstaying their furloughs, they are to the re-admitted into the service and brought again on the strength of their corps, from the date on which they were struck off.

STRATFORD POWELL, *Lieut. Col. Adjt. Gen. of the Army*
IN INDIA.

In G. G. O. No. 453, *page 282 for* "Bazar Department" *read* "Commissariat Department."

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 19th October, 1837.

No. 463.—The following temporary appointments are made in the Department of the Quarter Master General of the Army, from the date of Lieutenant Colonel Evans being appointed acting Resident at Sattarah, viz. 15th June 1837.

Major Neil Cambell, Deputy Quarter Master General, to act as Quarter Master General of the Army until further orders.

Lieutenant J. Holland, to act as Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army.

Lieutenant J. Ramsey, to act as Assistant Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) F. Durack, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, Line Adjutant at Sattara, to act as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

The following appointments are made:—

Lieutenant H. C. Morse of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Line Adjutant at Sattara.

Lieutenant A. Welstead of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry to be Line Adjutant at Ahmednuggur, on the arrival of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry at that station.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1837.

No. 454.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract from the London Gazette dated 4th November 1836, be published for general information.

[redacted]

of the Second Class, which His Majesty the Shah of Persia hath been pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his Services whilst attached to the Persian Army, provided nevertheless, that the said licence and permission doth not authorize, and shall not be deemed to authorize, the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms.

And to command that this His Majesty's concession and especial mark of His Royal favor, together with the relative documents, be recorded in the College of Arms

No. 465.—Captain H. Stockley, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General at Rajcote, is permitted to remain at Belgaum until the 1st of December next, and also in Bombay, until the 1st of January 1838, on most urgent private affairs.

466.—Assistant Surgeon Williams having completed his own tour of duty in the Indian Navy, is permitted to take Assistant Surgeon Rankaud's duty in that branch of the Service, for a period of twelve months. The latter Officer is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

Bombay, Castle, 21st October 1837.

No. 467.—Major General H. S. Osborne, Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, is allowed leave of absence for two months from the 1st November next. to proceed to Bombay on private affairs.

No. 468.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant J. Tait, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Thatcher at the Presidency.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

SECOND ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

THURSDAY, 26th OCTOBER, 1837.

*** The chair will be occupied by the Hon. JAMES FARISH, Esq.; and the examination of the school will commence precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M. The attendance of the European and Native friends of education, is respectfully invited.

SCHOOL DIVISION.

EIGHTH AND SEVENTH CLASS. 60.

HORMAZDJI' PESIANJI', AND MR. LECKEY.

Reading. School Lessons, No. 1. *Religious Knowledge.* Some of the boys capable of sustaining a good examination on the Gospel history, and the doctrines of Christianity in the native languages.

SIXTH CLASS. 42.

BA'LA'JI' KANUBA'.

Reading. School Lessons, No. II, first part. *Religious Knowledge.* Tracts in the native languages. *Geography.* Outline.

Chaturbhái Tikamjí, Sadáshiva Jagonáth, Pes-tanjí Framjí, Dondu Jaggonáth, Nauroji Danjibhái, Khar-shedjí Kanjí, Kanu Maráthá.

FIFTH CLASS. 41.

GOVIND NA'RA'YAN.

Reading. School Lessons, No. III. Commencement of Matthew's Gospel. *Geography.* General Principles. *Religious Knowledge.* As communicated in the Lession books, and Wilson's Elementary Catechism.

Prizes to [Dádábhái Framjí, Dosabhái Mancharjí], Jamsedjí Limjibhái, Káwasjí Framjí, Janárdhan Morobá. [Bahmanjí Jehángirjí, Ratanji Mancharji]. Náru Bhikobá.

FOURTH CLASS. 32.

MR. W. SMITH.

Reading. Third Instructor, and School Lessons, No. II, 96 pages. *Grammar.* Parts of Speech. *Arithmetic.* Rule of Three. *Geography.* General Principles. *Religious Knowledge* As communicated in the school books, and tracts in the native languages.

Prizes to Ratanjí Sohrábjí, Jaggonáth Atmárám, Jehangirjí Bezanjí Edaljí Hukarjí, Káwasjí Nasarwánji, Dinsábhaí Edaljí, Shápurjí Palánji Jahángirjí Bahmanji], Gabru Warke.

THIRD CLASS. 26.

MR H. P. CASSIDY.

Reading. School Lessons No. III. Gospels and Acts. Scripture, Extracts. *Grammar.* General Principles. Wilson's Idiomatical Exercises, 132 pages. *Arithmetic.* Rule of Three. *Geography.* General Principles Arabia, Persia, Hindustán, England, &c. *General Knowledge.* Catechism, complete.

Prizes to Rustamjí Merwánjí, Rustamjí, Sohrábjí, Ardeshír Framjí Ghulam Hussen, Vidur Devjí, H. W. Bellew, Dosabhai Kharshedji.

SECOND CLASS. 6.

MR. W. H. PAYNE.

Reading. Thomson's School Lessons, No. III, 54 pages. Defining Book. Pentateuch. Joshua. Gospels. *Grammar.* General Principles. Idiomatical Exercises, 132 pages. *Arithmetic.* Proportion *Geography.* General Principles, Arabia, Persia, India, England. *General Knowledge.* Catechism, complete.

Prizes to A. Williamson, A. Faulkner, Bandu Israel.

FIRST CLASS. 5.

MR. W. H. PAYNE.

Reading. Thomson's School Lessons, No. IV Scriptures, as in the fifth class. *Grammar.* General Knowledge of. Idiomatical Exercises 132 pages. *Arithmetic.* Practice. *Geography.* General Principles. Arabia, Persia India, England, Scotland, &c. *Universal History.* To the Partition of Alexander's Empire. *General Knowledge.* Catechism, complete.

Prizes to Sohrabsá Dosabhái, J. Diminey, Danjibhái Nauroji.

UPPER DIVISION.

NATURAL HISTORY. 22, (EXCLUSIVE OF VISITORS.)

REV. DR. WILSON

Lecture and Examinations on Zoology. Mammalia: Bimana, Quadrumana, Cheiroptera, Insectivora, Marsupialia, Rodentia, Edentata, Pachydermata.

Prizes to H. P. Cassidy, W. Chapman, Tirmal Ráo, J. Hunt, Danjibhái Nauroji, Sohrabsa Dosabhái, A. Williamson.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION. 16.

REV. R. NESBIT.

Reading, Examinations, and Written Excercises M'Culloch's Grammar (reference); Thomson's Collection 116 pages; Marshman's Survey of Ancient History, 72 pages; General View of History from the 7th and 8th chapters of Daniel as a text; Exercises in English and Maráthi.

Prizes to Tirmal Ráo, Krishna Ráo, Govind Nárayan, Hormazdjí Pestonjí, C. Faulkner.

GEOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY. 13.

REV. DR WILSON.

Euclid, three books. Mylne's Astronomy, 50 pages.

Prize exercise by Tirmal Ráo (a translation, from the Maráthí and Sanskrit, of the half of Subáji Bápu's Comparison of the Siddhántic, Pauránic, and Copernican systems of Astronomy), to be submitted.

Prizes to H. P. Cassidy, Tirmal Ráo,—Sohrabsá Dosabhái Danjibhái Nauroji.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

REV. DR. WILSON.

Three Essays on Native Female Education, which have gained prizes offered by Dr. Smyttan for competition by any of the native youth who attend the public lecture, to be read. The names of the authors to be communicated at the examination.

JOHN WILSON.

Bombay, 24th October 1837.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—26TH OCTOBER, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE.
Thursday	9 8	9 31
Friday	9 50	10 7

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

Capt. C. Clark, 21st Regt. N. I. from Malligaum.
Lieut. LeGeyt, 1st Cavalry, from Dharwar.
Lieut. S. Turnbull, 2d Batt. Artillery from Neilgheries.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. C. Clark, 21st Regt. N. I. to Europe.
Lieut. Landon, 16th Regt. N. I. to Tanah.
Assist. Surg. F. S. Arnott, 20th N. I. to Baroda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

At Kirkee of Typhus fever, on the morning of the 20th Instant, Mary Anne, the wife of Troop Serjeant Major J. Johnson, of H. M. 4th Dragoons.

[redacted]

the beloved wife of John Williams Esq. C. S. Bombay.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—NONE.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23.—The East India Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, J. H Rowband, Esq. Commr. to Red Sea

Passengers.—Mrs. Davies, Major Davies, Captain Clark, Lieut. Combe, Mr. Larkens, Mr. Campbell.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee.
STEAMERS.—Berenice.
FREE TRADERS.—Blake, Logan, Tory, Sarah, Mermaid, Portsea, Princess Charlotte, Walmer Castle, Hannah. Allerton, John Knox, Asia. and Orient.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery Futtay Salam, Eliza, Susan, Hydroose, Golconda, Issavie, Good Success, Helen, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, and Orleana.
FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Pied, montese. and La Marie.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, 26th OCTOBER, 1837.

The petition which was lately forwarded from this Presidency, for the purpose of obtaining important reforms, seems to have attracted considerable notice on the other side of India. The Calcutta *Courier*, with the desire of throwing cold water upon our efforts, cavils with that part of the petition which claims a portion of the public revenue for the improvement of the Roads of this Presidency, arguing that, whatever might be the right of Bombay as respected any fund emanating from it's own soil and imposts, we cannot pretend to appropriate that of Bengal for our local objects and purposes. This is certainly pure special pleading, which although it is fast disappearing from our tribunals is still to linger it appears among our polemical and statistical writers. As the whole territory of India must necessarily be benefitted by the improvement of the communications of this Presidency, whose roads and facilities of transit on them are becoming every day more important to each of the others, how can it be contended that the revenues of the one would be appropriated more for it's advantage, than for that of the other divisions of the country, so as to make it a question out of what fund the expences of opening and maintaining the avenues of commerce and intercourse are to be maintained. Our brother of the *Courier* who discovers such causes for undervaluing our arguments on Opium must himself evince something like sounder reasoning or we shall not be disposed to treat him much in the light of a true prophet.

We are glad to observe that the Madras *Spectator* does not coincide in the praise that has been bestowed upon the Calcutta address to our young Queen, which appeared to us to have but little of the language which usually pervades a document of that nature. An address of this description must always assume, from the nature of it's subject, more or less of a formal demeanour, but politics certainly appear to us, benighted as we are, in a great measure foreign to the expression which it is intended to convey, and their introduction as much as possible to be deprecated. For what object is a meeting at which such an address is prepared convened but to offer the congratulations of those assembled, the expression of the pleasure which they experience in hearing of the accession of a new and untried Sovereign, to impart to her confidence in the discharge of arduous duties, and hold out the assurance that her people will rally around her as their legitimate head and ruler. With persons of more advanced age and experience who have already trodden the thorny path of political power, it may not be so objectionable to insert topics in a measure extraneous, because their mature judgments may be presumed to have already formed opinions with reference to the most important subjects upon which they may be called upon to legislate. As respects one however so youthful and so strongly invoking our sympathies for the difficulties which she must unavoidably have to encounter at the moment of her accession; (snatched as a young Queen suddenly is from the retirement of private life, and hurried at once upon the stage of politics and of domestic and international struggles) we must think that mode of addressing her ought only to be adopted, which should convey to her our confidence in her goodness and our determination to assist her inexperience. We can fancy that there are those nations who would treat a young and maiden Queen with greater courtesy; who, in an address welcoming her to the throne of her ancestors, would have betrayed a chivalrous abstinence from all topics of local excitement, and such a spirit we should have been glad to have seen emanate from Englishmen, with their high character for generosity and loyalty. The *Spectator* seems to attribute the tone of the Address upon which we are observing, to the radical propensities of our countrymen of the city of Palaces. We hope rather that the zeal of our friends of the Ganges is dictated by their eagerness to press the political condition of this great country on the early attention of a young Queen, and to awaken a prompt attention and interest in her to it's vast importance and amelioration, before her mind should imbibe any opposite sentiments on these subjects. Whatever might be the impulses which caused the penning the address in such terms, we confess we must still condemn it's tone and the introduction of matter which might have been pressed more fitly and more strongly upon the consideration of our Queen at a later period without encumbering and neutralizing the effect of a complimentary address, (be it nothing more or less) which custom and the courtesy and affection of subjects prompt them to offer at the feet of one so young and deserving of sympathy.

A little awkwardness is felt by the Calcutta authorities we believe in consequence of the unfortunate issue which is apprehended of a political manœuvre resorted to for satisfying the Nawab of Moorshedabad. There were certain reasons which made it expedient to gild a pill which this personage had been constrained to swallow, and it was surmised, that by the making him a Knight of the Grand Cross of Hanover the bitterness of the physic might be in a measure counteracted. His investiture therefore took place on the 22d August, but as our late excellent sovereign died on the 20th June preceding His Highness the Nawab will be precluded from wearing his badge of distinction. It is conjectured and not without reason that the King of Hanover may evince an indisposition and reluctance to confirm, or award *de novo* to an Indian potentate or Prince, foreign to him as respects any international relations, this order of his Kingdom. As the Nawab will probably not well understand the difficulty which has rendered his investiture *barren of fruit* we presume another sop must be provided.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—OCT. 14.

There was a great stir made some months ago, because the Bengal Government thought proper to interfere with the exportation of labourers to the Mauritius—but we can imagine no duty more incumbent on the Authorities than to throw the protection of the law around those, who, for want of information on a subject which so closely concerns them, or from any other cause, may be incapable of fully understanding the nature of the contract into which they enter—We are glad to observe, therefore, that the Draft of an Act, which we have copied from the *Fort St. George Gazette*, was read for the first time on the 18th September, to be taken into consideration again at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council after the 7th November, to prevent Natives embarking from the Territories of the East India Company, on a contract service, without a *Permit* from the proper Officer, specifying the terms and the wages of the service, as settled by the contract, *written both in English and in the mother tongue of the Native*; the said Officer to examine the Native touching the terms of the contract, and causing those terms to be *distinctly explained to the said Native.* No term to extend beyond the period of five years; and the Native to be conveyed back to the Port from which he embarked, *free of charge to himself*, at the expiration of the service. In addition to these most humane provisions, it is proposed to enact further that, if more than 20 Natives embark on board any one Vessel, the proper Officer is to cause an examination as to the accommodations, food, and Medical attendance provided for such Natives on board of that Vessel—Permits not to be granted unless these be found sufficient for their health. No provision of the Act to prevent Native Seamen or menial servants embarking on board any Vessel.

ARRIVAL.—Oct. 12, Brig *Euphrasia*, A. Paget, from the Mauritius 17th September, and Pondicherry 11th October.

Passengers.—Messrs. Desbleds and Baillett.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 13, Ship *Drongan*, J. Mackenzie, to Bombay.

Passsngers.—Mrs. Gummer, Miss Chapman, Colonel Hanson, Captain Liddell in charge of Troops and Detachment of the 23d Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

Do. 13, Ship *Provence*, Captain Rey, for Pondicherry.

Her Majesty's Sloop of War *Larne*, has arrived at Trincomallee, to relieve the *Wolf*.

By this opportunity letters have been received from the Cape of Good Hope, dated August 30th. Very blowing weather had been experienced at the Cape, and several vessels wrecked. The *Ranger* and *Antelope* in Table Bay, and the *Eygee* in Algoa Bay, but no lives lost.

The *Belle Alliance*, Captain Arkcoil, from this Port June 20, had arrived at the Cape.

SPECTATOR.—OCTOBER 14.

The Bengal Comprehensive Scheme has 1400 shares, or 7 lakhs of Rupees, subscribed for. The *Conservative* does not understand how our striking out into a different course from this well supported projection can affect the interests of Madras. We will relieve him from the difficulty, though we do so without any satisfaction to ourselves.

On the one side then, if Madras had cordially and with open faith linked herself with the plan put forward at Calcutta for what is popularly called "the Comprehensive Scheme" of Steam Communication, the Bengallees never could have consummated it, supposing always that we are ultimately thrown upon our own resources for its accomplishment, without giving Madras a prominent immediate and direct participation in it; for, if such proved *not* the case, Madras, only conditionally pledged to fulfil what in furtherance of her own interest she lent a preliminary sanction to, would withdraw and thus destroy the whole by leaving a material part imperfect. Self interest would therefore to a very great extent have linked our own advantages in such a case with those Bengal hoped to realize.

What is the position in which we now stand? We are teaching our more opulent, more stirring, and more *influential* neighbours, to look after themselves alone by the example we set them: we are feeding a desire *we know* to exist in some quarters there to let the Steamer come on *direct* from Galle to Calcutta, and leave us to our own resources for dovetailing a branch Steamer to and from Madras on the general scheme, but which never would be out forward, save as a suggestion, to *allies*; and all we shall gain, in return for this, is, to hug ourselves in the idea of a fancied independence, that will force us in every essential matter to further the views of our more northern neighbours. if we ever are able to raise our active measures beyond a field of barrenness.

CALCUTTA.

FORT WILLIAM,

Legislative Department, the 18th September 1837.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 18th September, 1837.

Act No —— of 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the day of Act No. V. of 1837, be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the day of no Native of India, except as hereinafter excepted, who makes a contract of service to be performed without the Territories of the East India Company, shall embark in pursuance of such contract on board of any Vessel at any place within the said Territories without an Order from the Government of the Presidency to which he may be subject, or a Permit from an Officer authorized to act in that behalf by the Governor in Council of the Presidency if there be a Council of that Presidency, but if there be no Council then by the Governor thereof.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that before any such Permit shall be granted by any such Officer, such Native and also the person with whom such Native has contracted or an authorized Agent of that person, shall personally appear before that Officer. and shall exhibit a Memorandum of the contract written both in English and in the mother tongue of such Native, which Memorandum shall specify the nature, the term, and the wages of the service as settled by the contract,

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that no such Permit shall be granted unless the contract of service shall be made determinable on the expiration of one term of not more than five years, to be reckoned from the date of the contract, or of successive terms, none of which shall exceed five years, and unless such contract shall contain a stipulation that such Native shall be conveyed back to the Port at which he is embarked free of charge to himself at the expiration of his service.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Officer to examine the said Native and the person with whom that Native has contracted, or the Agent of that person touching the terms of the contract, and shall cause those terms to be distinctly explained to the said Native.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that if the said Officer shall be satisfied that the said Native fully understands the terms of the contract, and is desirous to fulfil the same the said Officer shall make and sign on the back of the written Memorandum aforesaid, a note to the effect that the said written Memorandum has been inspected by him the said Officer—and such note shall be a Permit, authorizing the said Native to embark, and the Memorandum of Contract with the Permit so written thereupon, shall be delivered to the Native to be kept by him during his service.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that if application is made for Permits authorizing more than twenty Natives to embark on board of any one Vessel, it shall be lawful for the Officer aforesaid, to summon the person in charge of that Vessel, and to examine that person as to the accommodations, food, and medical attendance provided for such Natives on board of that Vessel, and to inspect that Vessel, or by an Order under his hand, to depute any other person to inspect the same.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Officer aforesaid shall not grant Permits authorizing a greater number of Natives than twenty to embark on board of any one Vessel, unless he is satisfied that the accommodations, food, and Medical attendance provided for such Natives on board of that Vessel will be sufficient for their health.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that the Officer aforesaid shall keep a Register of all Natives to whom he shall grant such Permits as aforesaid, which Register shall specify their names, the periods of the contracts, the dates of the Permits, the places of their destination, and the Vessel on board of which they are permitted to embark.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that for every such Permit it shall be lawful for the Officer aforesaid, to require that a fee not exceeding One Rupee, shall be paid by the person with whom the Native to whom the Permit relates has contracted, or by the authorized Agent of that person.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in charge of any Vessel at any place within the Territories of the East India Company shall knowingly suffer any such Native as is aforesaid, to embark on board of that Vessel in pursuance of any such contract as is aforesaid, without either an Order from the Government of the Presidency to which he may be subject, or such a Permit as is aforesaid being produced to him by the Native so embarking shall, on conviction thereof before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees for every Native so suffered to embark, and in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days for every Native so suffered to embark.

XII. Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall be taken to apply to any Native Seaman who shall embark on board of any Vessel in pursuance of a contract to navigate that vessel, or to any person who shall embark as a Menial Servant.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 7th day of November next.

W. A. MACNAGHTEN,
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

Cal. Cour. Sept. 30.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—OCTOBER 12.

H. M. S. *Rattlesnake* which arrived a few days ago from Australia, is about to sail on Sunday for Madras with public treasure to the amount of ten laks of Rupees. Capt. Hobson brought up some curious plants from Sydney,—among others the gigantic Lilly of Australia, which may become a valuable acquisition to our gardens; and from Port Philip two Wallaby Kangaroos and three Emus, which have been transferred to the menagerie at Barrackpore.

ENGLISHMAN.—OCTOBER, 12

MURDER OF ENSIGN BLENKINSOP.—The following is an extract of a letter dated Chybassa in Singhboom, 29th September 1837:—

'Another instance of the truth of the saying that 'in the midst of life we are in death' happened at this place this morning. Ensign Blenkinsop of the 34th Regiment N. I., who was in temporary charge of the detachment in Singhboom, during the absence on leave of Captain Armstrong, was cruelly and inhumanly murdered at day break by a suwar of the 5th Local Horse, whom he had with justice ordered to drill for most impertinent and insubordinate conduct. About 5 o'clock A. M. the suwar presented himself at Ensign Blenkinsop's quarters, informing his 'sirdar' that he came as orderly of the day. The bearer went out to a short distance, and returning after few minutes, found his master lying in a corner of the bungalow bathed in his blood. The doctor was immediately sent for, and on arrival found him in the pangs of death, occasioned by 4 wounds on the head of great length, two of them penetrating the brain to the depth of 2½ inches. A punctured wound was also observed on the neck, but not of a dangerous description; 3 of the fingers of the left hand had been cut off, the same hand almost separated at the wrist, and the head of the arm bone of the right side was exposed by a large wound at the upper part of the arm. A long sharp knife and a sword were found belonging to the suwar. It is supposed that he first attempted to murder his officer while asleep, by stabbing him in the neck with the knife; that Ensign B had started out of his bed, that while defending his head, his hands had been disabled, and then the other wounds had been inflicted, which deprived him of life.

'The murderer fled after committing the sanguinary deed, but was observed by the European corporal in charge of the guns, who at the same time heard the alarm of the murder. He pursued him, calling out in passing the bazaar guard, but finding that he was unable to gain upon him, he ordered a sepoy to fire, who shot him through the abdomen. He unfortunately died before his evidence could be taken. It is not supposed that any 'suwar' was implicated in the murder. Ensign Blenkinsop was of a most mild and temperate disposition, kind and attentive to the complaints of all under his command, and looked with a stedfast eye to a brighter world on high. He was, I believe, the oldest Ensign in the Bengal Army having served the Company for 11 years.

AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR.—OCTOBER, 12.

AGRA.—The Commander in-Chief commences his tour, on the 27th instant. He will visit in sucression Dehlee, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Mhow, and Gwalior, and will arrive at this Station by the end of February. A squadron of the 3rd Cavalry, and a wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry, accompany His Excellency—an arrangement which has given rise to much complaint; indeed the propriety of marching over the country during so distressing a scarcity as now prevails, is more than questionable, while not a shadow of reason exists for its necessity. The expense to Government, and to individuals who can ill afford it, will be considerable and, for such an object, mere waste.

The troop of Horse Artillery in progress from Meerutt to Mhow, will arrive on the 16th. Captain Lawrenson, its Commander, left Calcutta by dawk on the 12th instant.

General Brown is, we learn, determined on terminating his gallant public career and returning to Europe in company with his old and esteemed friend, Sir Charles Metcalfe.

The 8th Cavalry, it is reported, are to be stationed a Lucknow, and the 7th at Sultanpoor Benares. A general Relief of this branch of the army will take place next year.

The festival of the Ram Leelee was this week celebrated with great pomp and great expense by the Native officers and Men of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, who must have expended nearly 3000 Rupees on this mummery. The figure of the demon monster Rawun was on a very large and hideous scale, and did ample justice to the horrors and absurdity of Hindoo mythology. The fire works were numerous and brilliant, but their uninterrupted play for more than a week on so public a thoroughfare as the parade, was little short of a perfect nuisance.

Sooleeman Shukoo, brother of the deceased King of Delhee, has returned to cantonments with his noisy, ragged and most disorderly suite.

The weather is exactly similar to what we enjoy in the "leafy month of June," and the wind bears on its pinions the same refreshing sultriness. Grain is steadily advancing in price, and grass with the utmost difficulty procured.

The expenditure of food has consequently become a matter for reflection. Horses are on short allowance, and Balls take place without more refreshment than Brandy—and that bad, being given by the entertainer.

SULTANPOOR.—A considerable sensation has been caused among house-owners at Mhow, by the intelligence that the Station of Sultanpoor Oude is to be abandoned in November; the Officers of the "unlucky 63rd," who just after three years of half-batta, were sent to Mullye to lose their houses there being thus deprived of the value (19,000 Rs.) of there, bungalows at Sultanpoor:—whence an obvious inference.

CAPE.

By advertisement in the "Government Gazette" of last week, His Excellency the Governor, at the recommendation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, separated the District of Somerset from that of Albany, and appointed J. F. Zierrogel, Esq., as Civil Commissioner of Somerset, with a Salary of £360 per annum.—*Zuid Afrikaan July* 21.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—On Tuesday the 25th instant, the ordinary Sitting of the Legislative Council commenced, agreeably to the Public Notification, when the Secretary to Government presented the Drafts for the following Ordinances, and moved for their first reading.—

1. An Ordinance for the better observance of the Sabbath.
2. An Ordinance for the appointment of Field Corporals throughout the Colony; and.
3. An Ordinance for the establishing and regulating Public Markets in such Villages and places, where the Ordinance for the Municipal Regulations cannot as yet take effect.

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The Attorney General put the questions to the Secretary to Government, whether any application had as yet been made by the Inhabitants of Cape Town, for the introduction of an Ordinance for Municipal Regulations in Cape town; as during the last Sitting of Council he had presented an Ordinance for the establishment of a Market in Cape Town, which he had allowed to drop, in the supposition that the Inhabitants, by introducing Municipal Regulations, would have rendered this unnecessary; and the Secretary to Government having answered, that he had not heard of any steps being about to be taken by the Inhabitants of Cape Town, on that subject, the Attorney General gave notice that he would bring that Bill forward, during this Sitting of Council.

Upon which the Sitting of the Council was adjourned to Wednesday, the 9th of August next.—*Ibid, July* 28.

Rain.—During the past week we have had abundance of rain, with strong northerly and north-west winds, blowing into Table Bay On Friday night, the schooner "*Antelope*" parted from her anchors, and came on shore near the Jetty, and before morning became a complete wreck. She had part cargo on board, chiefly consisting of flour we believe, destined for the Rio market, which, we understand, was insured here. On the same night, the ship "*Ranger*," which had arrived in the Bay but a few days before, (and other first voyage) came on shore on the Blanberg side of the Bay. Capt. Byron's lady was on board at the time, but we are happy to learn was safely landed, and no lives were lost. This fine vessel is likely, we believe, to become a complete wreck. On Saturday she had 8 feet water in her hold, and was embedded in the sands. We lament these accidents in our Bay, as during the winter season which is drawing to a close, we have had an unusaally abundant supply of shipping in the Bay, and nothing had occurred of similar loss of property up to the present occasion.—*Meditator, August* 22.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Some illustrations of the state of Ireland, social and political, have been recently alluded to in accounts from that country, which we cannot refrain from recommending to public notice here. It will be recollected what clamorous complaints were made for years together by O'Connell and the Popish clique against the composition of the constabulary force, before the accession of the Mulgrave dynasty to the Government, on the ground that it was so exclusively Protestant; that it was manned by declared enemies to the "people of Ireland;" that it was anti-national; that it was Orange; that it had no sympathies with the people; that it was an oppressive, persecuting, insulting, and sanguinary power, and that its existence was incompatible with the peace and well-being of the country. An act of Parliament was then brought in, and prodigious improvements were predicted by Lord J. Russell from the absence of the vices above enumerated, his Lordship moreover pledging himself to the House of Commons that the patronage of the new constabulary force and the appointments to it should *all* be left in the hands of Colonel Shawe Kennedy, a conscienceious and highly meritorious officer, who was raised to the nominal command. What followed? Even that which might have been expected. Lord J. Russell broke his pledge. Colonel S. Kennedy was in deed vested with the name of Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Constabulary; but in his hand was "placed" a barren" truncheon. The appointments to the office of stipendiary magistrate—a functionary whose specific and especial duty is to enforce the orders of Colonel Kennedy, and to superintend and direct the details of that service for which as a whole he is held responsible—are not confined to him. They are one and all made by the vicarious authorities of the Castle of Dublin, the humble and subservient delegates of O'Connell and the priests. Thus also with the rank and file of the constabulary under the recent law. It is very certain that they cannot be now regarded as a body chosen expressly for the attributes which had heretofore distinguished them. They are not now men selected for exclusive loyalty, for attachment to the Protestant religion, for devoted obedience to the laws, or for orderly or respectable demeanour. They are picked out by the Romish priests, or by the modern class of *magistrates*.—the creatures of the priesthood, and for what qualities might be pretty well conjectured, even had we no evidence of facts on which to rest.

But facts, we regret to say, are not wanting. In *The Times* of last Monday were contained the particulars of a scene and a proceeding, on which we had not then leisure to remark, but which may be said to comprise the whole history, and signalize the genius of Lord Mulgrave's Administration from north to south of Ireland. It appears that seven of the new constabulary policemen were brought before a bench of magistrates in the county of Tipperary, for acts which, disguise them as Radical Ministers may, amount in spirit, nay, in letter, to high treason—that these men entered at night an ale-house where some country fellows were carousing, and joined them, not only in singing inflammatory songs, but in drinking the following toast viz.—"The pigeon with the green wing—may we all see a Catholic King." Now, that such a toast is treasonable no man in his senses, knowing the constitution of this country, can entertain the slightest doubt. But there was further testimony to the spirit which actuated these honest and loyal policemen. An unfortunate Protestant, also constable, in the truth and fulness of his heart, proposed the health of "William IV., "and may every Irishman have "his picture in his pocket, in current coin." What was the consequence to this brave and faithful, but ill assorted, servant of His Majesty? He was immediately fired at by one of the police rebels, and the result of the investigation held upon this most disgraceful and atrocious outrage, by the magistrates, was a report that two of the policemen should be dismissed! Is this, then, a system to be perpetuated in Ireland? Is it to be endured? Are the lives of the King's loyal subjects—is the peace of the realm—is the administration of justice, though in its humblest walks—is the dominion of the law—is the guardianship of the monarchy, to be deposited in such hands as these? Verily the grievance of Protestantism has been got rid of. But it has been succeeded by other grievances, not many degrees less oppressive—exclusiveness still remains, though an exclusiveness neither Protestant nor loyal. The same sort of exclusiveness now prevails and prospers, instead of that of Protestant policemen, the same as the Radical Ministers have made such desperate efforts to establish in the case of Irish corporations. It is *not* the exclusive principle which galls them, but it is that the exclusion should not operate in a manner favourable to Popish rebels, and hostile to the loyal Protestants of Ireland. Parliament, thank Heaven, has wisely refused to legislate for a monopoly of municipal power in the hands of Papists, but unhappily, its endeavours to guard against a monopoly of the armed force by Papists has been defeated through the base and frightful disloyalty of those intrusted with the executive government.—*Times.*

ALBION.

When we commit an error, we are always willing to retract. When the Tories, a few weeks since, won the election at Bridgewater, they triumphantly pointed to the result, and tried to wring from us the confession, that there was, indeed, at last, a reaction in their favour. We admitted the reaction—but with the qualification, that they had only a claim to it on the same principle that the gentleman who bought a wig has a right to call it his own hair. But the result has proved, that we were wrong, even in such admission, and we hasten to recant the error into which we were betrayed. It appears, in this case, that the wig, although bought and paid for, and actually sent home to the gentleman, has not become even the property much less the hair, of the purchaser. It has been returned to the barber where it was procured, and the unfortunate block, whose baldness it, for a time, sheltered from the winds, is a *block-head* indeed, as ridiculous in its look as John Gilpin when he parted company with his hat and wig, or as the gentleman in Hyde Park last week, whose horse kicked off his *Brutus* curls for the amusement of the company in the ring. Never, in truth, was there such a crowing before as that set up by the faction, when they carried Bridgewater close upon the heels of Westminister. *Pelion* upon *Ossa*—proof upon proof; there was conviction for the sceptical; there was evidence for the blind; there was reaction at last beyond cavil, doubt, or suspicion: and there was, in consequence, joy in every quarter of the realms of Toryism. There was joy among the creatures who buz about the court; the cause of the people had sunk indeed. There was joy at Carlton Club, where the spoils were already apportioned, like those of our Fifth Harry by the French before the battle of Agincourt. There was joy amongst the minions of Toryism down to the very lowest in town and country. The London papers say, that even the very beardless boys who strut down St. James'-street and Regent-street, ensigns in the Guards at the tender age of some fourteen or fifteen years, having been transported by the interest of their mammas from the nursery to a red coat, without the intermediate stage of jacket and trousers, that even these strips of boys rattled it through the streets after the fashion of some of Scott's lads on the causeway of Edinburgh, as if they thought the time was come when they "should flesh their maiden swords" in the blood of the rabble people. But the shout of the Tories has suddenly passed away into silence. They have found out that "all is not gold that glitters," or, rather, they have paid their gold, and got nothing in return for it but bills which have been dishonoured. The *pianoforte* is out of tune; its *notes* are gone. The *reaction* has been so decided, and of so *marked* a character, that Mr. Broadwood will not be even at the trouble of establishing it by evidence before the House. The joy of the faction is, consequently, somewhat subsiding. At Westminster they find, after a little calculation, they are but as they were. At Bridgewater it will be the same; besides which, they have lost their money. The people about the Court, therefore, are now as dull as ever. The Carlton Club men are looking at their bills with lengthened visages, and whistling "the Devil to pay" with all their might, whenever Sir Andrew and Sir George Sinclair are out of hearing. And as to the little Guardsmen ensigns who were to be sent down to prick us with their bodkins, they are ordered back to their several nurseries, to finish their education before they are introduced regularly to Crocky's So much for Tory purity at Bridgewater. Hitherto we have been credulous, and never doubted the assertions of the organs of the party. Henceforth we shall be more cautious, and never again believe them when they tell us, that the green ditch-water from the way-side is the pure element from the well-head. So ends the farce. First *exeunt* Broadwood's bank-notes; then, playing "at follow the *Leader*," exit Broadwood himself.

THE LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB.

(*With a Sketch of his Life. By Thomas Noon Talfourd, Esq., M. P., Sergeant at Law.* 2 vols. London, 1837.)

The first volume of this work is before us. It consists almost wholly of a selection of Lamb's private correspondence with Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Manning, and Hazlit. The sketch of the life of Charles Lamb, as far as this volume carries it, is slender, but embued with a congenial spirit, and full of a just and generous appreciation of the character of that exquisite essayist. Perhaps there is no man now living to whom the task could have been so appropriately confided as Sergeant Talfourd; and if his portion of the work be brief it is only because the materials are scanty. The life of Charles Lamb presents few incidents, and is made up rather of a delineation of character.

The author of Elia was born on the 18th Feb., 1775, in Crown Office-Row, Inner Temple. His father was in humble circumstances, being in the service of Mr. Salt, of the Inner Temple, in a compound capacity, described subsequently by his son under a fictitious name, as "clerk, good servant, dresser, friend, flapper, guide, stop-watch, auditor, treasurer." The excellent old couple had three children, John, Mary, and Charles. John was twelve, and Mary was ten years older than Charles. John rose to fill a lucrative situation in the South Sea House, and died a few years ago. Mary—who is affectionately known to the public as the *Bridget* of the Elia papers—*still survives* "to mourn," says Sergeant Talfourd, "the severance of a life-long association, as free from every alloy of selfishness, as remarkable for moral beauty, as this world ever witnessed in brother and sister." At seven years of age Charles was presented to the school of Christ's Hospital, and remained a scholar of that establishment until he attained his fifteenth year. Of his school-boy days, some recollections are preserved that will interest the reader.

Lamb (says Mr. Le Grice) was an amiable, gentle boy, very sensible and keenly observing, indulged by his schoolfellows and by his master on account of his infirmity of speech. His countenance was mild; his complexion clear brown, with an expression which might lead you to think that he was of Jewish descent. His eyes were not each of the same colour, one was hazel, the other had specks of grey in the iris, mingled as we see red spots in the blood-stone. His step was plantigrade, which made his walk slow and peculiar, adding to the staid appearance of his figure. I never heard his name mentioned without the addition of Charles, although, as there was no other boy of the name of Lamb, the addition was unnecessary; but there was an implied kindness in it, and it was a proof that his gentle manners excited that kindness.

His delicate frame and his difficulty of utterance, which was increased by agitation, unfitted him for joining in any boisterous sport. The description which he gives, in his "Recollections of Christ's Hospital," of the habits and feelings of the school-boy, is a true one in general, but is more particularly a delineation of himself—the feelings were all in his own heart—the portrait was his own: "While others were all fire and play, he stole along with all the self-concentration of a young monk."

When he quitted school he was in the lower division of the second class—which is termed "being in Greek, but not deputy Grecian." He had evinced considerable skill in Latin composition, and his aptitude in the attainment of classical knowledge would have secured him an exhibition, which would be preparatory to his entrance into the church, but the impediment in his speech was an insurmountable obstacle to that pursuit, and so he saw his school-fellows depart one by one for the University, while he was compelled to leave school for the labours of the plodding desk. At first he found employment in the South Sea House under his brother; but on the 5th April, 1792, he obtained a situation in the Accountant-General's Office of the East India Company. His salary was small, but it was a welcome addition to the scanty means of his family. His principal enjoyments consisted in a visit to the two-shilling gallery of the theatre with his sister, and an occasional supper with some of his school-fellows from Cambridge. At Christ's Hospital it was his good fortune to make the acquaintance of a remarkable genius, which, in subsequent years, ripened into cordial love—that genius was Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Junior to Coleridge by two years, and far inferior to him in all scholastic acquirements, Lamb had listened to the rich discourse of "the inspired charity-boy" with a wondering delight, pure from all envy, and, it may be, enhanced by his sense of his own feebleness and difficulty of expression. While Coleridge remained at the University, they met occasionally on his visits to London; and when he quitted it, and came to town, full of mantling hopes and glorious schemes, Lamb became his admiring disciple. The scene of these happy meetings was a little public house called the Salutation and Cat, in the neighbourhood of Smithfield, where they used to sup, and remain long after they had "heard the chimes at midnight." There they discoursed of Bowles, who was the god of Coleridge's poetical idolatry, and of Burns and Cowper, who, of recent poets, in that season of comparative barrenness, had made the deepest impression on Lamb. There Coleridge talked of "fate, free-will, fore-knowledge absolute" to one who desired "to find no end" of the golden maze; and there he recited his early poems with that sweetness of intonation which sunk into the heart of his hearer. To these meetings Lamb was accustomed at all periods of his life to revert, as the season when his finer intellects were quickened into action.

The difference in the character of these friends is so admirably depicted by Sergeant Talfourd that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of quoting a part of the passage in which he contrasts them.

There was, indeed, little resemblance between the two except in the affection which they bore towards each other. Coleridge's mind, not laden as yet with the spoils of all systems, and of all times, glowed with the ardour of uncontrollable purpose, and thirsted for glorious achievement and universal knowledge. The imagination, which afterwards struggled gloriously but perhaps vainly to overmaster the stupendous clouds of German philosophies, breaking them into huge masses, and tinting them with heavenly hues, then shone through the simple articles of Unitarian faith, the graceful architecture of Hardey's theory, and the well-compacted chain by which Priestley and Edwards seemed to bind all things in necessary connexion, as through transparencies of thought; and, finding no opposition worthy of its activity in this poor foreground of the mind, opened for itself a bright succession of fairy visions, which it sought to realize on earth. In its light, oppression and force seemed to vanish like the phantoms of a feverish dream; mankind were disposed in the picturesque groups of universal brotherhood; and, in far distance, the ladder which Jacob saw in solemn vision connected earth with heaven, "and the angels of God were ascending and descending upon it." Lamb had no sympathy with these radiant hopes, except as they were part of his friend. He clung to the realities of life; to things nearest to him, which the force of habit had made dear; and caught tremblingly hold of the past. He delighted, indeed, to hear Coleridge talk of the distant and future; to see the palm-trees wave, and the pyramids tower in the long perspective of his style; and to catch the prophetic notes of an universal harmony trembling in his voice; but the pleasure was only that of admiration unalloyed by envy, and of the generous pride of friendship. The tendency of his mind to detect the beautiful and good in surrounding things, to nestle rather than to roam, was cherished by all the circumstances of his boyish days. He had become familiar with the vestiges of antiquity, both in his school and in his home of the Temple; and these became dear to him in his serious and affectionate childhood. But, perhaps, more even than those external associations, the situation of his parents, as it was elevated and graced by their character, moulded his young thoughts to the holy habit of a liberal obedience, and unaspiring self-respect, which led rather to the embellishment of what was near than to the creation of visionary forms. He saw at home the daily beauty of a cheerful submission to a state bordering on the servile; he looked upward to his father's master, and the old benchers who walked with him on the stately terrace, with a modest erectness of mind; and he saw in his own humble home how well the decencies of life could be maintained on slender means, by the exercise of generous principle.

This passage beautifully developes the germ of that moral charm that pervaded, like an atmosphere, the writings of Charles Lamb. At this period both Coleridge and Lamb were Unitarians, and it is worthy of note that Hazlitt also was educated in the same faith. By Coleridge it was adopted as the result of strong conviction, with Lamb it was the accident of first impressions. He was brought up to receive and love it. Amongst his early letters are some allusions to Christianity that afford proofs of the influence which these doctrines exercised upon his mind; but the reader need not be told that in after life he renounced them, and that if ever the spirit of Christian love lived in the heart and actions of a human being, it lived in the heart and actions of Charles Lamb.

Lamb's first productions were in verse, produced slowly and at long intervals. In all cases he looked to Coleridge for criticism and encouragement. Yet it does not appear that he was inspired by the cause that usually awakens young genius into poetry. It is said of the Italian banditti that the excuse which they generally assign for abandoning society is love and the murder of a rival. Dropping the latter circumstance, the same may be said ordinarily of poets. But in Lamb's case, passion had little, if any thing, to do in the matter. A youthful attachment, which, we are informed, lasted only a few months, produced some delicate and touching sonnets; but there the magic ceased. Another feeling supplanted all such tendencies.

On the death of his parents he felt himself called upon by duty to repay to his sister the solicitude with which she had watched over his infancy—and well indeed he performed it! To her, from the age of twenty-one, he devoted his existence—seeking thence-forth no connexion which could interfere with her supremacy in his affections, or impair his ability to sustain and to comfort her.

His love for his sister cannot be regarded as a mere moving episode in his life: it formed a part of life itself. She was so bound up with his affections that she was indispensable to his happiness. When he was first tempted by Coleridge to entertain the idea of publishing his poems, one of the greatest delights the thought presented to him was that of dedicating them to this devoted and beloved sister. Thus he speaks of his wishes in one of his letters to his friend:—

I have another sort of dedication in my head for my few things, which I want to know if you approve of, and can insert. I mean to inscribe them to my sister. It will be unexpected, and it will give her pleasure; or do you think it will look whimsical at all? as I have not spoke to her about it, I can easily reject the idea. But there is a monotony in the affections which people living together or, as we do now, very frequently seeing each other, are apt to give into; a sort of indifference in the expression of kindness for each other, which demands that we should sometimes call to our aid the trickery of surprise.

There is nothing finer than this in any of his essays—it has the additional value of showing how identical were the imaginative Elia and the truthful original.

At length the poems came out with the dedication after his own heart. They were published conjointly with some verses by his friends Lloyd and Coleridge, but the reviewers dismissed them with a sneer. They were followed by the prose tale of *Rosamond Gray*, a miniature romance which we do not altogether agree with Sergeant Talfourd in pronouncing to be "unique in English literature." It is full of a fine morality and deep pathos, but it has its prototypes in stories which its perusal cannot fail to suggest to the memory. This little book was more courteously treated by the critics, and added a few pounds to the slender income of the author.

Lamb was introduced by Coleridge to Southey in 1795, and when Coleridge went to Germany three years afterwards, Southey seems to have supplied his place as constant friend and correspondent of Elia. His first literary enterprise was the tragedy of *John Woodvill*, in which he evidently designed to achieve a production different from any thing that had previously appeared. He gives the following account of in a letter to Southey:—

My tragedy will be a medley (I intend it to be a medley) of laughter and tears prose and verse; and, in some places, rhyme; songs, wit, pathos, humour; and, if possible sublimity; at least' 'tis not a fault in my intention if it does not comprehend most of these discordant atoms—Heaven send they dance not the dance of death.

There are fragments of real beauty in *John Woodvill*, but it is destitute of dramatic interest; the characters are shadowy and deficient in individuality, and the whole merit lies in its poetical feeling. It was rejected upon good grounds by Mr. Kemble, who saw clearly enough that it was unfit for the stage

Lamb next made the acquaintance of Goodwin. to whom also he was introduced by Coleridge; of Manning, then mathematical tutor at Cambridge; and of Wordsworth. At first he could not sympathize with the palpable simplicity of the Lyrical ballads, but he lived to become one of the most earnest admirers of the great poet. Sergeant Talfourd regards Wordsworth with the veneration of one who has entered deeply into his spirit, and it is to this acute perception of moral beauty that the whole excellence of the history of a kindred mind is to be attributed. Any one who has a less ardent love of the Pure and the Beautiful, ought not to risk a good name in memorials of this description.

Goodwin wrote a tragedy, and Lamb furnished the epilogue—but the tragedy was damned, and the epilogue shared its fate. This mortification, however, was of minor importance to that of the utter condemnation of Lamb's farce of Mr. H., the humour of which was too quiet, too obscure, and not sufficiently broad to catch an audience. Although Lamb felt the power of the elder dramatists, and knew accurately in what it consisted, he possessed little skill in dramatic composition himself. Whatever he attempted in that way was calculated only for the close; but he was not sigular in that respect. We learn from these letters, for the first time, that Wordsworth, about this period, wrote a tragedy, which has been ever since withheld from the world. Here is Lamb's allusion to the circumstance, in a letter to Coleridge:—

By-the-bye, I have a sort of recollection that somebody, I think *you*, promised me a sight of Wordsworth's Tragedy. I should be very glad of it just now; for I have got Manning with me, and should like to read it with him. But this, I confess, is a refinement. Under any circumstances, alone, in Cold Bath prison, or in the desert island, just when Prospero and his crew had set off, with Caliban in a cage, to Milan, it would be a treat to me to read that play. Manning has read it, so has Lloyd, and all Lloyd's family; but I could not get him to betray his trust by giving me a sight of it. Lloyd is sadly deficient in some of those virtuous vices.

And this is all we know of a tragedy of Wordsworth's! The letters are so rich in characteristic traits that we would gladly fill half our columns with extracts from them; and we find, on looking back over the pages, that we had marked as many striking passages as would engross a whole Atlas. But we have other demands upon our space which compel us to be sparing, however reluctantly, in our quotations. A few scraps must content us; but they will serve to show the genuine integrity and simplicity of the writer.

Upon one occasion Wordsworth had requested Lamb to make some purchases for him. Here is Lamb's reply.

Dear Wordsworth—I have not forgot your commissions. But the truth is—and why should I not confess it? —I am not plethorically abounding in cash at this present. Merit, heaven knows, is very little rewarded; but it does not become me to speak of myself. My motto is, "contented with little, yet wishing for more," Now, the books you wish for would require some pounds, which I am sorry to say, I have not by me; so, I will say at once, if you will give me a draft upon your town banker for any sum you propose to lay out, I will dispose of it to the very best of my skill in choice old books, such as my own soul loveth. In fact, I have been waiting for the liquidation of a debt to enable myself to set about your commission handsomely; for it is a scurvy thing to cry "give me the money first," and I am the first of the family of the Lambs that have done it for many centuries; but the debt remains as it was, and my old friend that I accommodated has generously forgot it! The books which you want, I calculate at about 8*l*.

And then he goes on catalogueing the books and their prices winding up with this most Elia-like conclusion.

Let me know your will and pleasure soon, for I have observed, next to the pleasure of buying a bargain for one's self, is the pleasure of persuading a friend to buy it, It tickles one with the image of an imprudency. without the penalty usually annexed.

In another letter to Wordsworth he confesses his wonder of the poet's love of the country, and makes a declaration of faith which will surprise those who are well acquainted with the subjects on which Elia loved to indulge.

I ought before this to have replied to your very kind invitation into Cumberland. With you and your sister I could gang any where but I am afraid whether I shall ever be able to afford so desperate a journey. Separate from the pleasure of your company, I dont now care if I never see a mountain in my life. I have passed all my days in London, until I have formed as many and intense local attachments as any of you mountaineers can have done with dead nature. The lighted shops of the Strand and Fleet street, the innumerable trades, tradesmen, and customers, coaches, waggons, playhouses; all the bustle and wickedness round about Covent-garden; the watchmen, drunken scenes, rattles;—life awake, if you awake, at all hours of the night; the impossibility of being dull in Fleet-street; the crowds, the very dirt and mud, the sun shining upon houses and pavements, the print-shops, the old book-stalls, persons cheapening books, coffee-houses, steams of soups from kitchens, the pantomimes—London itself a pantomime and a masquerade—all these things work themselves into my mind, and feed me without a power of satiating me. The wonder of these sights impels me into night-walks about her crowded streets, and I often shed tears in the motley Strand from fulness of joy at so much life. All these emotions must be strange to you; so are your rural emotions to me. But consider, what must I have been doing all my life, not to have lent great portions of my heart with usury to such scenes?

My attachments are all local, purely local—I have no passion (nor have had none since I was in love, and then it was the spurious engendering of poetry and books) for groves and valleys. The rooms where I was born, the furniture which has been before my eyes all my life, a book-case which has followed me about like a faithful dog (only exceeding him in knowledge) wherever I have moved—old chairs, old tables, streets, squares, where I have sunned myself, my old school—these are my mistress ——have I not enough, without your mountains? I do not envy you. I should pity you, did I not know that the mind will make friends of any thing. Your sun, and moon, and skies, and hills, and lakes, affect me no more, or scarcely come to me in more venerable characters, than as a gilded room with tapestry and tapers, where I might live with handsome visible objects. I consider the clouds above me but as a roof beautifully painted, but unable to satisfy the mind; and at last, like the pictures of the ap-

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partment of a connoisseur, unable to afford him any longer a pleasure. So fading upon me, from disuse, have been the beauties of nature, as they have been confinedly called; so ever fresh, and green, and warm are all the inventions of men, and assemblies of men in this great city.

Yet, notwithstanding this, when he visited the Lakes subsequently, he was impressed, not slightly, but permanently, with the glories of nature, and in a letter to Coleridge thus speaks of the effects they produced upon him.

We got home very pleasantly on Sunday. Mary is a good deal fatigued, and finds the difference of going to a place and coming *from* it. I feel that I shall remember your mountains to the last day I live. They haunt me perpetually. I am like a man who has been falling in love unknown to himself, which he finds out when he leaves the lady. I do not remember any very strong impression while they were present; being gone, their mementos are shelved in my brain.

Here we must break off, although we have not extracted or said half as much as we could extract and say on this topic of *unfading* pleasure. The correspondence is stamped on every page with the real features of Elia—and it is all the more fascinating because it was the man himself, and not the masque, that uttered the kindly feelings it developed.

POLICE.

LAMBETH-STREET.—Yesterday Mrs. Anna Algar, a middle aged married female, whose friends are very respectable, was charged before the Hon. G. C, Norton and Mr. Tickell, on suspicion, of murdering her female illegitimate infant.

James Shields, an officer of the establishment, stated that in consequence of receiving, through the twopenny post an anonymous letter on the evening before, of which the following is a copy, "Sir,—I beg to inform you that a murder, or something very near to one, has happened convenient to your office, to which I hope you will direct your attention directly. Mrs. Algar, of No. 3. Webb's place, Gower's-walk, has been very heavy in the family way for some time until Wednesday morning, when she delivered herself of a child, which I believe was then alive. Your attention to the above will be an act of justice. I shall watch you, and be forthcoming. Thursday, June 15," addressed. "Mr. Jas. Shields, police-officer, Lambeth-street, Whitechapel," he Shields accompanied by Shelswell, proceeded to the house of the prisoner on that morning. On seeing her he said he had something to say to her of rather an unpleasant nature; that something disreputable had been stated of her character, and requested she would be candid in telling him when she had been confined. She replied she did not know what he meant. He than asked her if she had had a child lately, and she replied no, nor had she given birth to one for two years and a half. He told her he had received a letter stating that she had given birth to a child on the Wednesday morning, and he therefore should feel it to be his duty to search the house.

The prisoner gave some reason that might lead to the supposition that she was in the family way, but denied that such was the fact and told him he was welcome to search the house if he thought proper. By this time he had perceived some flannel cloths, stained with blood, in a pail of water in the yard, which excited his suspicious, and he then proceeded up stairs accompanied by the prisoner's daughter, to her bed room where he found a cupboard locked. He said he should force it open if he did not get the key. The prisoner heard him make this declaration and sent him the key by Shelswell, his brother officer. On opening it he found on one of the shelves the body of a female child and an old quilt much stained with blood. The daughter of the prisoner begged he would say nothing about it but he took it away and had it removed to the workhouse, and also took the prisoner into custody.

Mr. NORTON,—Did the child appear to you to be full grown?

Shields.—Yes, Sir, and it seemed to be a very fine infant,

Thomas Shelswell said he accompanied Shields to the house and confirmed the greater part of his statement. After Shields had gone up-stairs the prisoner said. "For God's sake Mr. Shelswell, you have known me for a number of years don't let the gentleman look over the room it's in such a dreadful state;" and on giving away the key of the cupboard she exclamed "It's there, It's there the coild is in the cupboard." She also snatched up a knife for the purpose, he had no doubt, of cutting her throat, and would have done it had he not wrested the instrument out of her hands. He asked her if the child had been born alive and she had destroyed it or whether it had been born dead? She replied that it had been born dead, and never once cried.

Mr. NORTON.—Did you make any threats or hold out any promises to the prisoner prior to her making these declarations?

Shelswell.—Certainly not Sir.

Shelswall stated some circumstances which were calculated to remove all suspicion against the daughter of the prisoner having participation in the transaction.

The prisoner, who was so faint as to be unable to walk and appeared to be suffering exceedingly in body and and mind, declined saying anything in her defence and was removed in a coach to Whitechapel workhouse to await the result of the coroner's inquest.—*Times*

THE COUNSELLOR DE JURE AND THE COUNSELLOR DE FACTO.—At Mary-la-borne Office, on Thursday, Thomas Holmes, *alias* 'knowing Tom, the counsellor," attended to support an information which he had laid against the well-known barrister Mr. Adolphus, for the recovery of 1s. alleged to be due to him the said complaintant, who drives the hackney-coach, No. 1,070 and derives his latter cognomen from the circumstance of his brother knights of the whip looking up to him as a man in the possession of no trifling portion of forensic lore.—The above-named Jarvey, who is a good tempered looking fellow, was dressed in a well cut Newmarket coat, of a bottle-green colour; a lilac striped waistcoat, with buttons of real silver; light drab small clothes and ankle jacks. He wore round his neck a canary coloured cravat, tied after the most approved fashion, and was accompanied to the justice-room by no fewer, than a dozen coachmen and cabmen, all of whom, judging by their looks had the fullest confidence in Tom, whose success was booked as a certainty. —Mrs. and Miss Emily Adolphus appeared in answer to the summons.—Mrs. Hoskins (to Counsellor Tom): Now, state your complaint.—Counsellor Tom (winking in a very cunning manner at a little bandy-legged coachman on his left): Please your honourable vorship vot I've got to say is this here:—In the middle of the night last Tuesday morning [laughter] I vos fetched from the rank in Paddington-street by a sarvant wot told me to go and take up at No. 6. York-terrace; in course, my Lord, I accordingly goes and purlitely opens my coach door, when in gets Missus Adolphus and three young ladies; now that ere vos all weary right and proper, but just as I vos agoing for to cut off to 21, Gower-street, were Mr. Adolphus lives, the flunky jumps on the box for to go too' Cum, cum, says I, this here won't do, for my vehicle ain't allowed to tak more nor four, so I gets down and tells the ladies that as it would be a violation of the hact, I shouldn't take the sarvant without extra pay. ven vot does von of 'em do but tells me they should get into another coach, vitch they all did, and as to the shillin for being called from the rank, I couldn't get it; and moreover than that, I vos hinformed that I'd better not persewere, for p'raps I didu't know who I'd got to deal with. Now, your worship, I did know well all about it, but vy should a man vot's all fair and square be afeared to Mr. Adolphus or any one else?—Mr. Hoskins: Have you any more to say?—Counsellor Tom: I doan't think I need say anything else. I humbly submit it's a werry clear case, and, accordin to the Parlimint hact, I've a right to be paid.—Mr. Hoskins (to Mrs. Adolphus): What is your answer to this, Ma'am?—Mrs. Adolphus:) Why, really, Sir, I don't know; I'd rather my daughter would give evidence,—Miss Emily Adolphus was here sworn, and stated that the party did not alight until the complainant refused to take them,—Mr. Hoskins called Crofts, the footman: What did the coachman say to you? Footman: He told me that I couldn't ride, as he was licensed to carry only four, which number he had got inside.—Mr Hoskins: Did he demand a shilling for being called from the stand? Footman: He did, Sir,—Mr. Hoskins (to Counsellor Tom): Was your plate on the coach at the time?—Counsellor Tom: To be sure it vos my Lord; trust me for that. But I tell you vot, your Vorship, I've werry often had a good deal, of trouble and bother vith the party, for I've sometimes took up at York-terrace as many as six of the family, and after dropping three on 'em in Montague-street, and the tothers in Gower-street, I haven't been able to get a mag extra for my trouble; and Nen I've exed Mister Adolphus for summut more than the rale fare, he has only laughed at me, and told me as how I ought to have made the nobjection at starting Vy, it ain't long ago since I brought a whole sack of taturs, besides two or three ladies, in the wehicle, and then I got noffen had dishonal.—Mr, Hoskins was here called on for bearing a second summons, which had been obtained at the instance of Mr. Adolphus against "Counsellor Tom," for refusing to carry his family to his house in Gower-street—Miss Emily Adolphus stated, that on the night in question the defendant objected to take the party, and that owing to his refusal they got into another coach.—The footman, on being examined, said that the defendant objected to carry him and the ladies too, unless he had extra pay for so doing. He did not refuse to convey the ladies only—"Counsellor Tom" was declared by the Magistrate to have established his claim to the demand of 1s., which it was ordered should be paid,—together with all the costs, and the second summons was dismissed.—Tom and his brother jarveys then left the office.—*Bell's Life in London, July* 2.

MARYLEBONE-OFFICE.—Yesterday a young woman, named Sarah Welch, was placed at the bar, charged with having stolen 68 yards of lace, value 28s, from the premises of Messrs. Williams and Sowerby, silk-mercers, 41, Oxford-street.

From the evidence given, it appeared that on the previous evening the prisoner entered the above shop and purchased a yard of riband: she then left and had no sooner got into the street than the lace in question was missed from a drawer which was standing on the counter; she was directly pursued, and on finding that there was no chance of escaping, she threw the lace into the road, and was then taken into custody by police-constable Pavey, 149 E. who conveyed her to the station-house; on searching her, there was found suspended by a piece of silk riband from her neck a medal, on which were engraved the following lines:—

"When this you see,
"Remember me,
"Till your true love gains
"His liberty.

"18th October, 1832. "W. N."

It further appeared this elegant effusion had been addressed to the prisoner by a young man who had been tried at the Old Bailey for felony, and who on or about the above date quitted this country "for his country's good" for a period of 7 years. A lock of her lovers's hair was also discovered wrapped up in a piece of white scented paper, and concealed in her bosom.

The prisoner did not deny the robbery.

Mr. RAWLINSON committed her for trial, telling her that in all probability she would very soon have an opportunity of seeing her poetical true love in a far distant country.—*Times.*

CORONERS INQUEST.

Last night an inquest was held in the board-room of Charing cross Hospital, before Mr. Higgs and a respectable jury, on view of the body of John Dafly, aged 40, who committed suicide by taking poison, under circumstances of a very deplorable nature.

Mrs. Ellizabeth Stroud, a widow, residing at No. 17, Grafton-street, Soho, deposed that she knew the deceased, who formerly lodged with his family in witness's house. He had lately lodged in Porter street, Soho, supported his wife and four infant children by doing porter's work. Recently the family had been reduced to great distress, and witness has relieved them occasionally to the extent of her power; the children have frequently cried for bread. On Monday the deceased called upon witness; he was very much excited. He said he had a passport that would either carry him to Heaven or Hell. Witness observed a paper packet in his hand, and, suspecting it was poison, she endeavoured to get it from him, in doing which she tore the packet open, and some white powder fell out. The deceased left the house. Witness followed him to his home as soon as she had washed the stuff off her hands. She found him walking backwards and forwards in his room, talking very incoherently. His (deceased's) wife said that her husband had mixed some white stuff in water and drunk it. A surgeon was sent for immediately, and advised his removal to this hospital. The poor man said, that he could not bear to see his wife and children starving, and that he wished to die.

By the Jury.—I do not know whether the deceased ever received parochial relief; no provisions were in his lodging at the time of his death.

Mr. T. Smith, house-surgeon to the hospital, stated that the deceased was admitted on Monday night. He was in a very depressed state, from the effects of the poison he had taken. The proper measures were adopted, but he sank rapidly, and died on Tuesday morning. On opening the body the stomach was found greatly inflamed, and impregnated with arsenic. Witness has no doubt but that he died from the effects of the poison. He acknowledged having purchased twopenny worth of arsenic. He did not regret the act; on the contrary, he was insolent to witness, and resisted the endeavours made to save him.

Verdict—"Temporary derangement, caused by distress."—*Times, June* 15.

ST. PETERSBURGH, June 3.—The Emperor has, at the instance of the Minister of Public Instruction ordered a professorship of the Chinese language to be founded at the University of Casan. M. Daniel, Archimandrite of the convent of Slatousk, at Moscow, who learned the Chinese language at Pekin, is to be the professor, with a salery of 4,000 rubles. The Minister has also resolved to purchase for the university the professor's collection of Chinese books and MsS., for 5,000 roubles. Thus the first professorship of Chinese is founded in that university where there are already three profesships of the Oriental languages—one for the Arabic and Persian one for the Turkish and Tartarian and one for the Mongol and where a student is qualifying himself, under a priest of the Buratses, to teach the Tiitian language.—*German Paper.*

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary meeting was held on Monday evening Sir J. Barrow, Bart., vice president, in the chair. The Earl of Burlington and several other members were elected, and amongst the present announced was a lithographic print of the late Mr. Davidson. A communication was read from Major Mitchell, surveyor to the colony of New South Wales. giving an account of his recent expedition into the interior of that country from his old starting point, addressed to the Colonial Secretary. He heed made a succesful and very interesting tour, although in several cases the want of water was very severely felt, the rivers for miles' distance and ponds to a great extent being dry, on one occasion the party being three days and two nights without obtaining any supply. His route had bun to trace the Darling and Lachlan westward, and the Murray to its source in the south-west. The expedition reached the coast at a whaling settlement, formed by parties from the Swan River, near which was excellent land, well watered, and abounding with resources for cultivation far greater in extent than the whole country of Great Britain. Sir John Barrow, in remarking upon the results of the expedition, noticed that its discoveries were most valuable to the most important colony of Great Britain. Our knowlege of Australia now extended from the Swan River on the west to King George's Land and from thence to where the South Australian Association was located in the south! from hence with a set of squatters on the coast from Van Dieman's Land up to Sidney, and here again to the extensive domains of the South Australian Company, through all of which the connexion was made complete. There was likewise a fair prospect of becoming aquainted with the features of the north west part of Australia, through the expedition of Lieutenants Gray and Lushington, who had started that evening to join the Beagle surveying ship. It was their intention, on landing at the Swan River, to proceed on their own resources to the northwest point, and thence endeavour to make their way southwards, which would open a novel as well as important ground for discovery.

BURYING ALIVE.—I have just witnessed a singular circumstance, of which I had heard during our stay at this place, but said nothing about it before. the time for its accomplishment not being completed; this morning, however, the full month was over, and a man who had been buried alive all that time, on the bank of a tank near our camp, was dug out alive, in the presence of Esur-Lal, one of the ministers of the Muharawul of Jaisulmer, on whose account this singular individual was voiuntarily interred a month ago. He is a youngish man about thirty years of age, and his native village is within five kos of Kurnaul; but he generally travels about the country to Ajmeer, Kotah, Indor, &c., and allows himself to be buried, weeks or months by any person whe will pay him handsomely for the same. In the present instance the Rawul put this singular body in requisition, under the hope of obtaining an heir to his throne, and whether the remedy is efficacibus or not, it certainly deserves to be known. The man is said, by long practice, to have acquired the art of holding his breath by shutting the mouth, and stopping the interior opening of the nostrils with the tongue; he also abstains from solid food for some days previous to his interment, so that he may not be inconvenienced by the contents of his stomach while pent up in his narrow grave; and, moreover, he is sewn up in a bag of cloth, and the cell is lined with masonry, and floored with cloth, that the white ants and other insects may not be easily able to molest him. The place in which he was buried at Jaisulmer is a small building, about twelve feet by eight feet, built of stone; and in the floor was a hole about three feet long, and two-and-a-half feet wide, and the same depth, or perhaps a yard deep, in which he was placed in a sitting posture, sewed up in his shroud, with his feet turned inwards towards the stomach, and his hands also pointed inwards towards the chest. The heavy slabs of stone, five or six feet long, several inches thick, and board enough to cover the mouth of the grave, so that he could not escape, were then placed over him, and I believe a little earth was plastered over the whole, so as to make the surface of the grave smooth and compact. The door of the house was also built up, and people placed outside, that no tricks might be played nor deception practised. At the expiration of a full month, that is to say, this morning, the walling of the door was broken, and the buried man dug out of the grave, Trevelyan's moonshee only running there in time to see the ripping open of the bag in which the man had been enclosed. He was taken out in a perfectly senseless state, his eyes closed, his hands cramped and powerless; his stomach shrunk very much; and his teeth jammed so fast together that they were forced to open his mouth with an iron instrument to pour a litte water down his throat. He gradually recovered his senses, and the use of his limbs, and when we went to see him was sitting up, supported by two men, and conversed with us in a low, gentle tone of voice, saying, "that we might bury him for a twelvemonth if we pleased." He told Major Spiers, at Ajmeer, of his powers, and was laughed at as an impostor, but Cornet Macnagthen put his abstitence to the test at Pokhur, by suspending him for 13 days, shut up in a wooden chest, which he says is better than being buried under ground, because the box, when hung from the ceiling, is open to inspection on all sides, and the white ants, &c. can be easier prevented from getting at his body while he thus remains in a state of insensibility. His powers of abstience must be wonderful to enable him to do without food for so long a time, nor does his h air grow during the time he remains buried. For seven or eight days preceding the burial, the man lived entirely upon milk, regulating the quantiiy so as to sustain life, whilst nothing remained to give employment to the excretory organs. In that state he was buried. He confesses to have great dread of the white ants. Several folds of cloth were spread on the bottom of the grave, to protect him from their attack. On taking nourishment after his release, he is said to be in a state of anxiety, until he has ascertained that the powers of his stomach and intestines are not impaired.—*Medical Gazette.*

EXTRAORDINARY MONOMANIA.—The subject affected with the monomania we describe is a fine youth of a sanguine temperament, robust and elegantly formed, about 12 years of age, the son of a respectable Italian broker, residing at present at one of his relation's country seats, in the neighbourhood of Campo Grande. This beautiful boy, perfectly tractable, and sound in all his mental faculties, will not allow any one to touch him, or even to touch the bed where he lies, or the chair upon which he sits. If by chance (and no demonstration of means is otherwise evinced) any one should put his finger upon him, he immediately shrieks aloud, strips off all his clothes, washes himself all over, and will not use the same again, except they are previously, like himself, submitted to a libation. This extraordinary mania secludes him from the approach of every person, except a woman, I believe a relation, who can do everything she pleases with him, and, as she herself expressed, even make his bed. On being desirous to see this woman, who very kindly introduced us to him, and we were admitted without any difficulty, and conversed with the boy on our pledging our word to him that we would not touch him. We found him exceedingly interesting, and, in spite of his appearing still mistrustful to us as strangers, nevertheless, he conversed very freely with us, and perfectly coherent in all his replies, evincing the most polite manners and perfect good breeding. We endeavoured to obtain from this woman, whom we may justly call his bosom friend, the history of this extraordinary aberration, and the information we could collect was, that about four years ago a gentleman, who seems to have been the boy's godfather, returned from Pernambuco, after a long residence in that place, but unfortunately affected with a polypus in his nose in a state of ulcer[illegible] this boy who was then eight years of age, being [illegible] caressed his godfather, conceived at the time a [illegible] disgust for that horrible malady, and as we suppose he had been urged to express his gratitude for the attention thus showed to him, he smothered his disgust, and had frequently recourse to washing after the dreaded pollution imparted by his unwelcome sponsor. The gentleman died shortly after, and from that time this monomania commenced, which afflicts both the youth and his friends whenever any meeting takes place.—*Lisbon Mail.*

PLOUGHING BY STEAM.—A very successful and interesting exhibition of ploughing by steam took place at Red Moss, near Harwich, on Tuesday week, in the presence of the following gentlemen, and many other persons who had assembled to witness it:—Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bart, General Browne Clayton, Wm. Farrington, Esq., Wm. Hulton, Esq., R Townley Parker, Esq., J. N. Farington, Esq., J. Ridgway, Esq., the Rev. T. Moss, J. Chisenhale Chisenhale, Esq., Captain Hutchinson, R. N., James Cardwell, Edward Silvester, Esq., &c. Any description of the process could convey but a very imperfect idea how the work is performed; suffice it to say, that the engine is not locomotive, but remains stationary while the plough is at work, and that the plough is set in motion by means of two long flexible belts of iron, revolving round two wheels attached to the engine, and round another wheel in a frame firmly fixed on the moss, at such a distance from the engine as may be proposed to make the furrow. The end of these belts are fixed to the two ends of the plough, and pull it to and fro, for it does not turn in working, but cuts a furrow both when it recedes from, and returns to the engine. This operation was most satisfactory, the plough turning a furrow 18 inches broad, 9 inches thick, and more than 300 yards long in less than four minutes, and that with a precision which no common plough could equal. The moss, when thus turned, is harrowed, manured with charred peats reduced to powder, and, being sown with grass seeds, or clover, produces excellent crops as was very satisfactorily proved by those luxuriantly growing on the spot. As peats also serve admirably for fuel for the engine, the moss itself supplies all the requisites for its own improvement. The ingenious projector, Mr. Parkes, was indefatigable in explaining the particulars of his plan to the gentlemen who had assembled to inspect it, and who expressed themselves highly gratified, as well as impressed with a favourable opinion of its great utility.—*Albion.*

PROFESSIONAL SKILL.—Deputren excelled in a high degree in forming a diagonosis of disease. A man had received, a considerable time before he applied to Dupuytren, a blow on the head. The original accident was not severe, but nervous symptoms subsequently appeared, which obliged him to apply to a surgeon. Dupuytren, having examined the man, said to his assistants, "Have the trepanning instruments ready tomorrow." The students were astonished at this decision, as the symptoms did not appear to them to require such a serious mode of cure. But Dupuytren had detected (or divined, some might say) the presence of an abscess in the celebral matter. The bone was sawn through: no diseased appearance was exhibited; the dura mater was healthy; it was cut through and still no disease appeared. It was then that Dupuytren, with a degree of boldness which has seldom been equalled in the annals of surgery, plunged a bistoury into the substance of the brain. An abundant discharge of purulent matter was the consequence! Numerous other instances of his diagonastic powers are well remembered. A lady had been treated during several years for cancer of the uterus. A surgeon of distinction had so designated the disease. Dupuytren was at last consulted; he declared that the disease was polypus, and that an operation would be attended with perfect success He operated, and in three days the lady went to the opera.—*Lancet.*

SENSIBILITY OF A YOU[illegible] PAUPER.—Oliver reached the Workhouse. There was no appearance of its inmates stirring at that early hour. Oliver stopped and peeped into the garden; a child was weeding one of the little beds; and, as he stopped, she raised his pale face and disclosed the features of one of his former companions. Oliver felt glad to see him before he went, for, though younger than himself, he had been his little friend and playmate: they had been beaten, and starved, and shut up together many and many a time. "Hush, Dick!" said Oliver, as the boy ran to the gate, and thrust his thin arm between the rails to greet him. "Is any one up?" "Nobody but me," replied the child. "You mustn't say you saw me, Dick," said Oliver: "I'm running away. They beat and ill-use me, Dick; and I'm going to seek my fortune some long way off, I don't know where. How pale you are!" "I heard the doctor tell them I was dying," replied the child, with a faint smile. "I am very glad to see you, dear; but don't stop, don't stop." "Yes, yes, I will, to say good-bye to you," replied Oliver. "I shall see you again, Dick; I know I shall. You will be well and happy." "I hope so," replied the child, "after I am dead, but not before. I know the doctor must be right, Oliver; because I dream so much of heaven and angels, and kind faces that I never see when I am awake. "Kiss me," said the child, climbing up the low gate, and flinging his little arms round Oliver's neck. "Good-bye, dear! God bless you!" That blessing was from a young child's lips, but it was the first that Oliver had ever heard invoked upon his head; and, through all the struggles and sufferings of his after life, through all the troubles and changes of many weary years, he never once forgot it.—*Dos.*

A vile outrage, just discovered in Cork, has caused much astonishment, and excited the utmost horror. A number of holes bored with an auger were discovered to have been perforated in the Waterloo and Lee steamers, while lying at the quay, on Monday or Tuesday night. Had the vessels proceeded to sea before the discovery was made, and had they been overtaken by the gales of Thursday and Friday, there is no knowing how many lives might have been lost. These fine vessels had undergone a thorough repair only a short time since. The vile wretches who perpetrated this horrid deed are supposed to be well acquainted with the use of shipwrights' tools. This, it is now said, is part of the riband or combination system.—*Times.*

On Saturday evening a hawking fisherman, well known, in Romford as "Suffolk Jemmy," nearly forfeited his life by an act of folly committed while in a state of intoxication. A man was examining snakes and adders in that town, when a question arose as to whether one of these reptiles was an adder, and knowing that an adder would attack anything red, the fisherman put out his tongue to decide the dispute. The adder instantly bit him under the tongue. The poor fellow has since been in a dreadful state; his body was amazingly swollen, his tongue protruded from his mouth, and the medicine administered to him was obliged to be forced down his throat with a syringe. Hopes are now entertained of his recovery.—*Times.*

A man in Ohio was pursued lately by a black snake. All at once it occurred to him, just as the reptile was preparing to jump at is throat, to run round a small birch tree which stood in his path as tight as he could spring. He did so till he got the creature in a snarl, when, stopping suddenly, he threw back a summerset, and the snake trying to follow him, tied himself up in a hard knot.—*American paper.*

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